

Consumer Expenditures for Selected Groups of Services, 1929-41

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THE Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has presented preliminary estimates for various components of the national income, estimated by the final products method, in several recent articles.² In its entirety, the national income study of which this is a part will encompass estimates of the value of consumer expenditures for commodities and services, net-capital formation, and the product of government. In the present article, additional segments of the study of the national product are being released, namely, values of consumer expenditures for most types of services, including gifts and bequests, and for meals and beverages. These data represent the first publication by the Department of Commerce of detailed estimates for these types of consumer expenditures.

The estimates are designed to represent obligations incurred by final consumers (individuals) for payment to business enterprises and nonprofit institutions, together with payments to governmental units for fees, licenses, and the purchase of services. In order, however, to serve the needs both of those interested in the national-consumer budget and of those interested in national-income statistics, group totals are shown both inclusive and exclusive of such payments by consumers to government as enter into the general budgets of governmental units. When these payments to government are included, the major groups correspond to consumer expenditures for services satisfying particular wants, whether payment is made to private enterprise or to government. Group totals exclusive of payments to government are also shown, in order to obtain a net figure of expenditures for the services of private industry and public-service enterprises which may be added to the final product of government and other components to obtain a nonduplicating aggregate corresponding to the national product.

Similarly, insurance premiums have been entered without deduction in the gross group totals. Since that portion of the premium which is employed to pay benefits during the same year must be treated in national-income measurement as a transfer payment, because there is no corresponding income produced, claims paid have been deducted before arrival at a net figure for each group.³

Consumer expenditures for a particular service in

many instances do not correspond to gross income of enterprises from supplying that type of service, because a portion of sales may be made to other enterprises rather than to final consumers. The series shown correspond in all cases to outlays of individuals only.

Classification.

Table 1 shows in summary form gross totals for consumer expenditures for 11 major groups, together with the sum of the deductions from these items required to obtain net obligations incurred by final consumers excluding payments into the general funds of governmental units. Table 2 presents the same information in detail. The sum of the 11 groups does not constitute total consumer expenditures for meals and beverages and services since the estimates for three groups—lodging, household operation, and family business—have not yet been completed and are omitted from the tables.

The classification throughout is based upon type of expenditure, rather than upon type of establishment receiving payment. Thus services furnished by retail stores are included in the estimates, while commodities sold by service establishments are excluded. The items included in each major group may be readily determined from the detailed estimates in table 2 and the notes on sources and methods.

For several reasons the estimates presented here cannot be added directly to those for the final cost to users of consumption commodities, published in the April 1942 *Survey of Current Business*, to obtain total consumer expenditures for commodities and services. As noted above, three important types of service are excluded from the present estimates; a few minor commodities also do not appear in either total. Furthermore, the value of meals and beverages shown in the present article is largely duplicated in the figure for the value of food included in the estimates published previously. Finally, the commodity estimates presented in the earlier article do not represent expenditures of individuals alone. Institutional and government purchases of commodities classified in the consumption commodities group were not yet eliminated. The work on definitive annual estimates of the value of consumer expenditures for all commodities and services is continuing and will be published as soon as possible.

Changes in Expenditures for Services, 1929-41.

While discussion of the movement of expenditures for all services must be postponed until complete estimates are available, comparison of the summary figures for

¹ Acknowledgment is made of the significant contribution to this study by Orris Herfindahl.

² See *Survey of Current Business*, March to August 1942.

³ Exclusion of claims paid from the gross totals would misrepresent the allocation of consumer expenditures between various budgetary items, for the persons receiving claim payments are not necessarily those who paid the premiums.

Table 1.—Consumer Expenditures for Meals and Beverages and Selected Major Groups of Services, 1929-41¹

(In millions of dollars)

Service	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Meals and beverages.....	3,584.5	3,402.6	3,066.7	2,529.1	2,208.7	2,745.5	3,160.0	3,458.0	4,120.2	4,124.1	4,314.8	4,576.3	5,485.0
Services related to attire.....	1,276.5	1,171.5	971.5	748.3	644.7	715.5	767.9	856.4	943.6	927.3	931.7	990.3	1,119.3
Personal appearance and comfort.....	654.6	630.2	540.2	426.6	346.8	392.5	441.4	503.4	545.1	542.9	540.5	568.5	652.8
User-operated transportation.....	658.3	858.8	767.2	657.7	644.2	709.0	741.6	847.4	921.2	876.0	971.7	1,083.4	1,207.1
Purchased transportation.....	1,926.5	1,733.2	1,440.5	1,172.0	1,058.3	1,125.0	1,188.5	1,308.3	1,373.3	1,319.7	1,330.4	1,417.7	1,568.4
Household utilities and communication.....	1,920.1	1,985.5	1,975.9	1,902.1	1,807.1	1,824.3	1,879.5	1,959.2	2,054.9	2,102.4	2,186.6	2,324.4	2,443.5
Medical care and death expenses.....	2,906.5	2,793.2	2,403.6	2,069.5	1,913.5	2,048.3	2,194.4	2,421.6	2,575.0	2,580.5	2,712.8	2,910.1	3,171.4
Tuition and educational fees privately paid.....	540.4	521.2	494.4	426.1	362.5	372.6	396.1	424.3	460.0	476.6	484.9	503.4	519.8
Recreation.....	1,633.1	1,590.2	1,487.9	1,172.6	1,063.2	1,146.0	1,240.7	1,393.8	1,545.4	1,543.6	1,566.7	1,810.1	1,987.4
Gifts and bequests.....	1,446.8	1,309.5	1,312.3	1,010.4	822.1	827.2	909.0	984.6	1,097.5	1,034.2	960.2	1,049.9	1,075.4
Foreign travel and personal remittances abroad.....	1,009.1	956.1	730.1	459.4	442.8	454.0	478.1	557.4	620.4	555.9	504.5	339.6	294.7
Total of 11 groups of services, gross.....	17,856.4	17,047.0	15,280.3	12,582.8	11,313.9	12,359.9	13,397.2	14,714.3	16,236.6	16,083.2	16,554.8	17,553.7	19,524.8
Payments into the general funds of government and nonincome items included (deduct).....	410.6	423.0	425.7	387.6	351.2	357.3	382.6	417.3	470.7	468.2	495.6	530.4	580.0
Total of 11 groups of services, net.....	17,445.8	16,624.0	14,854.6	12,195.2	10,962.7	12,002.6	13,014.6	14,297.0	15,765.9	15,615.0	16,059.2	17,023.3	18,944.8

¹ Payments for fees, licenses, and the purchase of services which enter into the general budget of governmental units, and certain transfer payments, are included in the data for the groups.

1929 and 1941 reveals marked differences in the movements of the several major components for which estimates have been completed.

During this period, which according to preliminary estimates saw a 7 percent increase in the value of all commodities and services sold to individuals, four of the 11 service groups shown rose more than 25 percent, three changed less than 10 percent in either direction, and four fell more than 10 percent.⁴

The greatest increase appears in the meals and beverages series, which rose 53 percent to a level well above 5 billion dollars for 1941. However, most if not the whole of this expansion is accounted for by the serving of alcoholic beverages, which was illegal in 1929. Household utilities and communication rose more than one-fourth, with all components of the series sharing in the upward movement. Sharp increases in expenditures for admissions to motion pictures and athletic events and for some other types of recreation services were much more than sufficient to offset marked decreases in dues paid to social and athletic clubs and noninsurance fraternal organizations, and resulted in an increase of 22 percent in total consumer expenditures for recreation services. Nearly one-third of this increase, however, corresponds to increased taxes on admissions and club dues or results from the legalization of pari-mutuel betting.

Expenditures for user-operated transportation services increased by 26 percent. A 20 percent decline in the larger purchased transportation group, affecting both local and intercity carriers, was sufficient, however, to place total expenditures for transportation services at a level slightly below that prevailing in 1929. This change reflects a shift from transportation services to transportation commodities, rather than a decrease in total consumer expenditures for transportation.

The 1941 level of expenditures for three types of services did not differ greatly from that in 1929. A large decline in the value of barber-shop services was

almost exactly offset by an increase in beauty-parlor services, restoring the personal appearance and comfort group in 1941 practically to the 1929 level. Outlay for medical care and death expenses increased but 9 percent due to compensating movements in the various components of the group. Payments to physicians and hospitals and premiums for accident and health insurance rose much more than did the group as a whole. Total expenditures for tuition and educational fees declined 4 percent, but payments to organized schools alone showed a small increase.

Consumer outlays for services related to attire decreased 12 percent. Laundering, which dropped more than 100 million dollars, and shoe repair bore the bulk of the decline. By 1937 expenditures for foreign travel and personal remittances abroad had risen from depression lows to 62 percent of the 1929 level, but as first threats of war, and then war itself, cut off overseas travel and prevented transmission of immigrant remittances, the outlays fell precipitately.

Gifts and bequests to organizations and institutions declined 371 million dollars, or 26 percent, from 1929 to 1941. Almost three-fourths of the total loss of revenue from individual philanthropy was suffered by religious bodies, which received 62 percent of all individuals' gifts and bequests made during the 13-year period. The behavior of this large series, which represents a multitude of small donations rather than the largesse of a small number of wealthy donors, indicates that the reduction in philanthropy cannot be primarily ascribed to tax laws or other external factors affecting the activities of the rich. Year-to-year changes in gifts and bequests to many types of organizations are strongly affected by such special circumstances as a single very large gift, the timing of campaigns, or occurrence of natural or man-made disasters whose alleviation requires a special appeal to the generosity of the public. The 16 series for gifts and bequests shown in table 2 reached their highest levels for the 1929 to 1941 period in 8 different years.

Sources and Methods

The following notes are intended to describe the content of each of the series shown in table 2, where the title is not fully self-explanatory, and to give the principal sources

⁴ Comparisons in this section are based on the gross figures inclusive of payments to government and the transfer items described. Though inferior for national income measurement to the net figures, they are better suited to an analysis of changes in the distribution of consumer outlays between classes of commodities and services. However, use of the net figures would not change the general movements materially.

Table 2.—Consumer Expenditures for Meals and Beverages and Selected Groups of Services, by Minor Groups 1929-41

[In millions of dollars]

Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Meals and beverages:													
1. Retail, service and amusement establishments and tourist courts.....	2,414.7	2,306.3	2,129.9	1,775.0	1,518.8	1,926.9	2,227.1	2,423.4	2,975.2	3,039.8	3,203.9	3,421.1	4,164.9
2. Seasonal and year-round hotels.....	403.6	365.3	308.4	238.2	222.6	300.8	360.2	416.7	446.2	415.2	426.8	446.1	527.4
3. Dining and buffet cars.....	34.8	30.3	23.0	14.5	12.4	14.7	16.2	20.5	23.6	21.4	22.5	23.4	20.4
4. Educational institutions and school fraternities.....	182.0	181.2	108.4	154.7	150.3	162.4	174.0	183.8	197.4	197.6	202.4	208.3	214.9
5. Institutions, clubs, and industrial lunchrooms.....	212.9	199.0	167.8	128.2	102.9	105.8	112.1	121.9	135.4	125.8	122.6	126.8	129.3
6. Tips to waiters and waitresses.....	108.5	102.4	92.7	75.4	64.8	82.1	94.8	104.5	124.8	125.4	131.6	139.7	108.7
7. Remuneration to employees in the form of meals.....	228.0	218.1	176.5	143.1	136.9	152.8	175.0	187.2	217.0	193.9	200.0	210.9	250.4
Total meals and beverages.....	3,554.5	3,402.6	3,066.7	2,529.1	2,208.7	2,745.5	3,160.0	3,458.0	4,120.2	4,124.1	4,314.8	4,576.3	5,485.0
Services related to attire:													
8. Cleaning, dyeing, pressing, alteration, storage, and repair of garments:													
a. Shoes.....	104.4	142.2	114.0	103.4	97.5	106.9	106.0	113.7	121.0	117.1	113.7	120.8	139.4
b. Furs.....	24.8	22.0	16.0	12.0	10.1	13.8	16.8	20.0	23.5	24.7	25.9	27.6	31.3
c. All other (in shops).....	448.2	399.4	334.6	289.9	219.8	282.1	284.9	322.2	362.4	365.8	371.8	395.8	410.4
d. Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in shops).....	95.0	59.1	45.5	31.4	27.4	32.5	36.4	42.3	49.3	41.1	44.3	46.0	50.0
9. Washing and ironing (in establishments).....	475.4	457.0	392.3	310.0	251.9	262.0	272.2	305.4	325.3	318.7	312.0	327.9	369.4
10. Costume and dress suit rental.....	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.9
11. Watch, clock and jewelry repair.....	80.0	73.4	53.3	38.9	26.3	35.5	38.3	38.3	45.8	44.2	48.8	54.7	70.0
12. Second-hand clothing and shoe dealers—mark-up.....	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
13. Miscellaneous personal services.....	10.9	9.8	8.2	6.3	5.4	6.4	7.0	7.7	8.5	8.3	8.4	9.0	10.0
Total services related to attire.....	1,276.5	1,171.5	971.5	748.3	644.7	715.5	767.9	858.4	943.6	927.3	931.7	990.3	1,119.3
Personal appearance and comfort:													
14. Barber shop services.....	401.6	386.7	331.4	261.8	212.7	221.0	229.5	254.7	268.2	260.0	251.8	263.7	299.2
15. Beauty parlor services.....	242.3	233.9	200.0	158.0	128.4	165.6	205.5	241.5	269.0	275.0	280.4	296.1	343.7
16. Baths and masseurs.....	10.7	10.2	8.8	6.8	5.7	6.9	6.1	7.2	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.9
Total personal appearance and comfort.....	654.6	630.2	540.2	426.6	346.8	392.5	441.4	503.4	545.1	542.9	540.5	568.5	652.8
User-operated transportation:													
17. Automobile repair, greasing, washing, parking, storage, and rental.....	571.9	466.9	386.3	296.1	306.2	353.4	354.3	403.6	421.4	401.5	462.0	502.7	578.1
18. Automobile insurance premiums.....	179.5	175.8	166.2	150.5	145.1	157.7	174.6	211.1	241.8	228.4	241.7	269.6	293.0
19. Parking meters.....							1	6	1.5	2.4	3.5	5.7	11.1
20. Automobile registration fees:													
a. State governments.....	142.0	146.0	141.0	133.0	122.0	123.0	134.0	148.0	160.0	161.0	167.0	173.0	198.0
b. Local governments.....	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.4	6.2	7.2	8.0	9.3	10.2	11.4	12.9	14.3
21. Operators' permits and other State automotive fees and charges.....	19.6	21.9	23.4	21.4	22.3	26.2	29.0	32.5	43.2	31.8	39.9	43.4	49.4
22. Federal use tax on motor vehicles.....													
23. Bridge tolls.....	27.8	30.0	32.0	31.0	30.6	30.7	30.0	30.2	29.7	27.0	29.9	33.0	36.2
24. Tunnel tolls.....	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	7.4
25. Ferry and road tolls.....	9.4	9.6	9.5	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.4	9.8	9.4	10.7	11.4	12.4
Total user-operated transportation.....	958.3	858.8	767.2	657.7	644.2	709.0	741.6	847.4	921.2	876.0	971.7	1,068.4	1,207.1
26. Payments to government.....	166.6	173.1	169.6	159.3	150.7	155.4	170.2	188.5	212.5	202.5	218.3	234.3	283.9
27. Nonincome item: Automobile insurance claims paid.....	85.5	94.4	90.3	77.7	69.5	71.3	75.9	87.1	105.1	104.4	100.0	114.7	125.5
Total, excluding payments to government and nonincome items.....	706.2	591.3	507.3	420.7	424.0	482.3	495.5	571.8	603.6	569.1	653.4	714.4	814.7
Purchased transportation:													
Local.....	1,180.0	1,120.0	972.3	824.9	755.1	799.8	830.5	889.0	920.9	886.7	926.4	955.4	1,035.1
28. Street and electric railways, city and suburban bus fares.....	810.7	772.2	704.9	624.5	578.4	604.9	625.6	674.0	683.7	659.9	684.0	713.9	750.6
29. Taxicab fares and tips.....	260.0	265.0	193.0	139.0	122.0	141.0	151.0	161.0	185.0	180.0	195.0	195.0	225.0
30. Steam railways—commutation fares.....	76.6	72.7	63.8	53.3	46.5	45.4	44.9	44.4	41.6	41.0	40.8	40.5	44.0
31. Forries—foot passengers.....	13.7	10.1	10.6	8.1	8.2	8.5	9.0	9.6	10.6	8.8	6.6	6.0	6.5
Intercity.....	738.5	613.2	498.2	347.1	303.2	325.2	356.0	419.3	452.4	433.0	454.0	462.3	533.3
32. Steam railway fares excluding commutation.....	580.8	481.9	333.4	220.3	191.6	204.8	212.1	250.3	273.7	247.3	254.4	250.0	293.4
33. Sleeping and parlor cars—fares and tips.....	56.5	49.5	36.0	25.6	22.5	26.4	27.7	32.2	35.2	32.2	33.5	31.5	32.9
34. Intercity bus fares.....	73.8	75.2	70.1	67.9	64.8	62.7	68.0	101.0	109.3	119.0	123.3	137.9	160.2
35. Air-line fares.....	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	4.5	5.9	7.6	7.6	8.4	11.4	17.4	22.8
36. Coastal and inland waterway fares.....	40.9	24.4	16.9	25.6	17.3	22.5	20.0	23.4	21.5	21.7	22.0	20.5	23.0
37. Baggage transfer, carriage, storage, and excess charges.....	11.7	9.8	7.5	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.0
Total purchased transportation.....	1,926.5	1,733.2	1,440.5	1,172.0	1,058.3	1,125.0	1,188.5	1,308.3	1,373.3	1,319.8	1,380.4	1,417.7	1,568.4
Household utilities and communication:													
38. Electricity.....	598.9	642.5	650.1	644.0	628.0	653.0	678.1	706.0	736.7	777.9	815.1	867.5	911.3
39. Gas.....	533.6	551.7	547.6	529.4	491.3	491.0	497.6	506.1	516.8	514.0	531.6	568.7	571.7
40. Water rent.....	144.8	147.3	152.3	153.1	154.9	158.8	162.7	166.1	169.0	171.7	175.6	179.5	185.2
41. Telephone.....	543.0	551.0	536.0	460.0	444.0	428.0	443.0	469.0	496.0	519.0	543.0	579.0	623.0
42. Telegraph, cable and wireless.....	16.8	14.2	11.9	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.6	10.9	11.2	12.0	12.7	16.5
43. Postage.....	84.0	78.8	72.0	75.8	79.7	83.9	88.3	100.5	105.5	108.0	109.3	117.0	130.8
Total household utilities and communication.....	1,920.1	1,935.5	1,975.9	1,902.1	1,807.1	1,824.3	1,879.5	1,959.2	2,034.9	2,102.4	2,186.6	2,324.4	2,443.5
Medical care and death expenses:													
44. Physicians and surgeons.....	1,035.0	1,008.0	897.0	729.0	638.0	766.0	838.0	955.0	1,019.0	1,007.0	1,048.0	1,112.0	1,208.0
45. Dentists.....	480.7	469.3	397.0	305.3	278.9	299.1	304.3	333.2	350.6	370.3	397.8	455.1	455.1
46. Osteopathic physicians.....	40.7	37.7	34.5	27.4	25.7	28.1	29.8	33.0	35.0	30.4	42.0	44.3	46.8
47. Chiropractors.....	48.7	45.6	40.1	29.7	25.0	26.4	28.2	31.8	33.4	33.1	33.6	36.3	39.9
48. Chiropodists and podiatrists.....	19.5	18.9	17.2	14.3	13.0	13.0	13.5	15.1	15.3	14.1	15.1	16.6	19.1
49. Private-duty trained nurses.....	142.0	139.0	96.0	68.0	48.0	46.0	50.0	55.0	59.0	58.0	59.0	62.0	69.0
50. Practical nurses and midwives.....	63.0	62.1	53.7	39.3	35.1	36.7	36.9	39.0	39.7	38.1	38.7	39.0	43.7
51. Miscellaneous curative and healing professions.....	29.0	27.6	23.8	17.5	15.6	16.0	16.3	18.5	18.5	16.6	17.6	19.0	21.6
52. Payments by patients to hospitals and sanitariums:													
a. Nongovernment hospitals and sanitariums.....	298.1	302.0	287.8	272.1	243.3	249.6	271.4	294.6	303.2	307.3	330.9	362.6	391.2
b. Government hospitals and sanitariums.....	25.2	27.0	27.9	30.0	30.6	31.5	33.3	34.5	36.3	36.7	38.2	39.7	45.2
53. Net payments to group hospitalization and group health associations.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.3
54. Student fees for medical care.....	177.9	185.8	179.9	153.0	137.9	150.4	163.8	175.8	193.7	202.9	222.6	247.0	271.0
55. Accident and health insurance premiums.....	51.0	47.0	42.3	35.2	31.1	31.3	32.7	37.1	43.0	49.5	59.3	62.0	65.0
56. Mutual accident and sick benefit association premiums.....	323.2	280.5	254.4	228.5	214.1	225.0	240.9	259.0	270.8	271.3	272.1	292.5	312.7
57. Funeral and burial services.....	161.7	149.9	137.4	128.4	119.8	128.1	133.0	146.3	151.0	146.9	151.5	158.8	183.0
58. Crematories and crematoriums.....													
Total medical care and death expenses.....	2,906.5	2,798.2	2,498.6	2,009.5	1,913.5	2,048.3	2,194.4	2,421.6	2,575.0	2,550.5	2,712.8	2,910.1	3,171.4
Nonincome items—insurance and benefit claims paid:													
59. Accident and health insurance.....	91.7	95.8	102.6	93.2	81.8	80.1	85.5	88.2	99.1	107.9	109.0	121.0	121.0
60. Mutual accident and sick benefit associations.....	31.0	29.2	28.1	25.3	19.4	19.2	20.0	20.8	24.3	27.6	33.3	35.0	36.6
Total, excluding nonincome items.....	2,783.8	2,673.2	2,361.9	1,951.0	1,812.3	1,949.0	2,098.9	2,312.6	2,456.1	2,453.8	2,571.0	2,766.1	3,013.9

Table 2.—Consumer Expenditures for Meals and Beverages and Selected Groups of Services, by Minor Groups 1929-41—Continued

Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Tuition and educational fees privately paid:													
61. Higher education:													
a. Publicly controlled:													
b. Privately controlled:													
62. Private elementary and secondary schools:	32.2	33.6	34.2	34.1	33.2	35.0	39.3	42.8	45.6	48.1	50.5	52.4	52.3
63. Private commercial and business schools:	108.1	112.2	114.8	113.5	108.1	108.3	118.9	120.5	128.2	135.3	141.9	147.1	146.6
64. Correspondence schools:	137.9	137.3	136.2	108.8	81.9	86.3	95.2	106.6	120.6	128.0	130.0	135.0	140.0
65. Trade schools:	79.9	70.4	61.0	51.5	42.0	44.6	47.2	49.9	52.5	54.1	52.8	58.1	58.0
66. Resident schools for the blind, deaf, mentally deficient, and delinquent—privately controlled:	32.0	24.0	20.0	18.0	15.8	17.0	17.5	18.0	20.0	20.5	20.0	21.3	22.0
67. Other instruction except athletics:	16.7	14.1	12.8	12.1	11.3	11.9	12.8	13.6	14.8	15.2	15.4	16.1	16.5
Total tuition and educational fees privately paid:	133.0	129.0	114.8	87.5	69.7	69.0	69.7	72.5	77.9	75.0	73.9	75.0	83.6
Recreation:	540.4	521.2	494.4	426.1	362.5	372.6	396.1	424.3	460.0	476.6	484.9	603.4	519.8
68. Amusement devices and amusement parks:	15.8	15.5	13.0	9.0	9.8	10.5	11.6	13.2	15.1	14.5	15.2	18.6	20.8
69. Indoor sports—admissions and fees:	48.6	47.7	39.9	30.3	29.9	35.2	40.8	51.4	66.2	70.3	77.7	94.6	106.1
70. Billiard parlors and bowling alleys:	45.6	44.8	37.0	28.5	28.2	33.3	38.8	43.0	60.9	63.8	69.5	84.8	94.8
71. Ice and roller skating rinks:	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.0	4.4	5.6	7.4	9.0	10.1
72. Shooting galleries:	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2
73. Hunting and fishing licenses:	124.9	123.8	111.7	89.9	78.7	82.4	84.1	90.9	97.7	95.4	99.0	105.2	108.0
74. Training of hunting dogs:	13.6	14.5	14.4	13.2	12.7	14.6	14.7	16.8	18.4	18.7	20.4	21.6	22.8
75. Hunting, fishing, and canoeing guide service:	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.3	6.0	6.5	6.0	7.4	8.0	8.0
76. Bathing beaches and swimming pools—admissions, fees, and suit rentals:	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
77. Greens fees—municipal golf courses:	5.0	5.0	4.2	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.1	5.0	5.6
78. Greens fees—commercial daily fees courses:	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.3
79. Golf instruction, club rental, and caddy fees:	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.8	9.3	9.7	10.2	11.4	12.0	12.8
80. Private flying operations—fares:	78.2	76.9	67.5	51.4	41.0	40.6	41.0	42.7	45.8	44.1	43.4	45.8	45.0
81. Professional sports:	8.7	9.2	7.2	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.1	6.1	6.5	6.2	5.8	6.8	6.8
82. Professional base ball—admissions:	73.1	70.2	61.6	52.7	56.5	81.0	97.3	111.7	126.3	140.5	140.5	156.0	175.1
83. Professional football—admissions:	17.0	17.0	14.2	12.4	10.8	12.7	14.7	17.7	18.6	19.7	21.5	19.6	20.9
84. Professional hockey—admissions:	7.7	7.7	8.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.3
85. Horse and dog race tracks—admissions and pari-mutuel net receipts:	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0
86. College football—admissions:	10.2	8.9	7.6	5.5	7.6	24.2	33.2	37.4	46.9	55.2	52.5	67.3	80.8
87. Other amateur spectator sports—admissions:	22.5	21.5	19.6	17.8	20.5	24.6	27.1	31.1	33.0	36.8	37.1	37.0	38.7
88. Purchase of programs:	18.1	17.6	15.2	12.4	13.2	15.0	16.5	18.6	20.5	21.1	21.2	23.4	25.3
89. Theater admissions:	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6
90. Motion picture theaters:	803.3	789.8	761.6	551.0	507.6	545.2	584.5	659.3	714.6	695.7	691.3	843.5	943.1
91. Legitimate theater and opera:	726.2	738.3	723.7	532.4	480.6	526.2	565.1	635.7	687.1	666.7	659.4	804.5	899.5
92. Organization dues and fees:	77.0	61.2	37.9	28.6	17.0	18.3	19.4	23.6	27.5	29.0	31.0	30.0	43.6
93. Athletic and social clubs:	340.5	332.8	315.6	270.1	238.3	225.6	225.7	228.8	239.7	230.7	230.6	234.9	234.8
94. School fraternities:	148.0	143.4	128.7	93.9	72.0	70.8	70.7	73.5	79.3	75.1	73.9	76.3	78.5
95. Fraternal, patriotic, and women's organizations, (except school and insurance):	13.5	13.8	14.2	14.0	13.4	13.6	14.5	15.6	16.8	17.2	18.1	18.9	19.0
96. Luncheon clubs:	154.3	150.1	149.2	145.9	133.2	123.8	120.4	115.5	114.2	114.6	112.1	112.7	114.8
97. Youth organizations:	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.4	8.3	8.9	9.2
98. Other recreation:	18.4	18.9	19.1	16.1	13.6	11.3	13.0	14.8	17.0	16.4	18.2	18.1	18.3
99. Ticket brokers' mark-ups on admissions:	226.9	210.4	184.5	162.7	142.4	165.5	166.7	241.8	298.8	295.5	312.4	357.3	399.5
100. Photo developing and printing:	4.1	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9
101. Photographic studios—fees:	12.8	11.3	9.9	8.2	6.6	8.3	9.0	12.7	15.4	16.9	18.3	20.0	22.0
102. Sightseeing buses and guides:	60.2	53.4	46.7	38.9	31.1	30.0	46.9	55.4	61.9	61.7	60.6	65.0	72.0
103. Government recreation spots except golf—admissions and fees:	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
104. Dance halls, studios, and academies:	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6
105. Rental, boarding and care of horses:	17.9	17.6	14.8	11.2	11.1	11.9	13.2	13.9	14.5	12.6	11.7	14.2	15.9
106. Veterinary service for pets:	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.9
107. Pet licenses:	10.0	9.0	8.0	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.5	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.3	9.0
108. Autographs, stamps, and coins—net acquisitions by collectors:	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.2
109. Camp fees:	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.5	4.5	7.3	12.2	9.3	8.5	9.3	11.0
110. Entertainments of nonprofit organizations (except athletic):	27.4	27.2	25.0	22.2	22.1	22.7	23.4	24.5	25.9	25.3	25.3	27.9	29.6
111. Slot and pinball machines, juke boxes, and other nonvending coin machines—receipts minus pay-off:	28.0	27.0	25.0	22.0	20.0	22.0	24.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	30.0	35.0	38.0
112. Book rental and repair (excluding public libraries):	7.6	6.0	5.6	5.8	9.0	14.0	21.6	33.5	52.1	54.7	57.7	68.6	82.5
113. Bicycle rental, storage, and repair:	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
114. Boat rental, storage, and repair:	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.7	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.3
115. Commercial amusements not elsewhere classified:	7.5	7.3	6.5	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3
Total recreation:	35.8	35.1	28.6	20.5	20.5	22.3	26.5	26.7	49.8	55.8	67.3	82.1	91.7
116. Payments to Government:	1,633.1	1,590.2	1,487.9	1,172.6	1,063.2	1,146.0	1,240.7	1,393.8	1,545.4	1,543.6	1,566.7	1,810.1	1,987.4
117. Nonincome item: Noninsurance fraternal, patriotic and women's organizations—cash benefits paid except funerals:	15.2	15.7	15.2	14.0	13.4	15.9	16.5	19.0	20.8	21.2	23.2	24.5	26.0
Total, excluding payments to Government and nonincome items:	1,597.3	1,554.7	1,453.8	1,146.5	1,063.4	1,114.7	1,209.7	1,361.1	1,511.2	1,509.0	1,530.6	1,772.7	1,948.3
Gifts and bequests:													
118. Religion:	929.0	869.5	757.0	630.3	539.0	540.7	570.5	593.5	621.4	642.3	589.6	622.8	657.0
119. Higher education:													
a. Publicly controlled:													
b. Privately controlled:													
120. Private elementary and secondary schools:	9.0	9.4	8.7	6.4	5.5	7.9	12.2	14.8	13.6	11.6	10.5	9.9	10.4
121. Resident schools for the blind, deaf, mentally deficient, and delinquent:	126.2	133.8	118.4	75.1	50.4	54.1	62.4	73.0	80.5	76.8	69.6	65.6	68.9
122. Local social and welfare agencies—current account:	16.1	16.0	15.9	14.3	11.1	10.1	11.1	12.4	14.1	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.5
123. National social and welfare agencies:	4.6	4.3	3.3	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
124. Hospitals and sanitariums—current account:	105.0	133.3	164.0	123.6	100.9	95.8	105.3	103.2	110.3	107.4	112.4	117.9	129.6
125. Hospitals and institutions—capital account and endowment:	10.3	15.1	10.1	8.2	8.1	9.0	14.4	29.6	16.3	11.4	11.1	33.3	28.6
126. Museums and fine arts:	26.0	20.1	17.5	14.3	12.1	12.3	19.4	17.4	17.8	27.4	18.0	18.7	19.6
127. Miscellaneous reform:	101.6	89.2	46.4	17.3	14.7	18.7	14.0	22.1	29.7	35.2	30.0	31.8	24.6
128. Foundations:	40.0	31.0	29.1	9.1	7.8	6.4	37.5	9.8	61.4	7.7	36.9	8.0	7.5
129. Foreign relief agencies:	14.0	14.0	77.7	30.0	20.3	11.5	3.0	3.7	5.5	2.0	4.4	4.4	4.4
130. Political organizations:	26.6	19.3	32.8	25.3	22.0	12.0	24.3	22.4	96.3	50.2	11.6	31.6	28.5
131. Governmental units:	12.3	9.6	8.6	5.0	5.4	7.9	6.1	7.3	2.8	15.6	25.1	35.0	57.2
Total gifts and bequests:	9.2	17.6	5.7	30.4	8.4	18.6	10.1	43.8	10.6	20.6	10.0	38.6	9.6
132. Foreign travel and personal remittances abroad:	16.9	16.3	18.2	21.3	14.8	16.4	16.7	19.0	19.2	17.2	17.0	18.0	18.0
133. Payments to United States vessels:	1,446.8	1,399.5	1,312.3	1,019.4	822.1	827.2	909.0	984.5	1,097.5	1,034.2	960.2	1,049.9	1,075.4
134. Other foreign travel expenditure:	38.7	36.9	27.9	18.6	17.9	20.2	21.0	27.3	25.4	25.6	25.5	24.0	20.7
135. Personal remittances to foreign countries:	634.4	623.2	442.2	241.8	244.9	279.3	297.5	358.1	425.0	378.3	335.0	190.1	185.2
Total foreign travel and personal remittances abroad:	336.0	296.0	260.0	190.0	180.0	154.0	159.0	172.0	170.0	152.0	144.0	119.5	88.8
Total foreign travel and personal remittances abroad:	1,009.1	956.1	730.1	459.4	442.8	454.0	478.1	557.4	620.4	555.9	504.5	339.6	204.7

and method of estimate for each series. The accuracy of the various estimates, constructed from a great variety of source material, of course varies considerably. It is not possible in this place to describe in full the numerous adjustments and adaptations of source material required to obtain comparability over the period or to fit the data to the classification employed. Where a census classification is cited, only receipts from service sales, admissions and fees, or meals, fountain and bar were, in general, used. The notes to series for which the basic data required a division of the receipts of enterprises between consumer expenditures and business expense show the percentage allocated to final consumers, but space does not permit discussion of the considerations which led to its selection. Many of the series were checked by independent methods of estimation which are not described. In general, the table is most reliable for the period 1933 to 1939. Estimates for 1940 and 1941 are preliminary for a large number of series.

All data shown in the tables are gross of taxes included in or added to the price paid by the final consumer, including sales taxes, taxes on admissions and club dues, and the Government's share of pari-mutuel net receipts.

Payments which enter the general funds of governmental units have been deducted from the gross group totals to derive net group totals, by eliminating estimates for those items which usually are budgeted in this way. This device makes the series roughly additive to the figures for Government expenditures which have been presented in earlier articles on the gross national product. A more refined reconciliation of consumer expenditure and Government expenditure is planned for the future.

A few comments with respect to the definition of certain of the major groups may be useful. The meals-and-beverages group includes the sale of meals, and fountain and bar sales of all types of establishments except boarding houses, as well as the value of meals received by employees as wages in kind. The estimate for services related to attire includes laundering of home furnishings as well as clothing. The recreation group is confined to direct recreation expenditures. It excludes vacation travel and housing. Gifts and bequests to organizations and institutions exclude (a) gifts and bequests to individuals and (b) gifts and bequests made by business enterprises. Gifts to individuals residing outside the United States, however, are included in the group entitled "Foreign travel and personal remittances abroad."

The numbers preceding the following notes correspond to the numbers of the series in table 2.

Meals and Beverages.

1. Receipts from meals, fountain and bar of retail and service establishments, places of amusement, and tourist courts and camps in 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 derived from the *Census of Business*, except that components other than retail establishments were extrapolated from 1933 to 1929 by that component. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce index of total sales of eating and drinking places.

2. Meals, 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939, derived from *Census of Hotels*. Two-thirds of unseparated room and meal receipts (largely in American-plan hotels) assigned to meals. American-plan room and meal receipts in 1933 approximated by ratio derived from 1929. Interpolation and extrapolation to 1940 by index of year-round hotel receipts. 1941 extrapolated by index of total sales of eating and drinking places. Figures for beverages, 1935, and 1939, derived from *Census of Hotels*. Interpolated and extrapolated by hard liquor withdrawals, as estimated in the commodity portion of this study, except 1933 estimated at \$7 million, 1929-32 at zero.

3. Source: *Statistics of Railways*.

4. Institutions of higher learning: Receipts for board and room, 1930, from *Biennial Survey of Education*. For other even years, these receipts derived by applying a ratio to receipts from auxiliary activities, obtained from the same source, as determined from 1940 schedules of schools reporting board and room receipts separately. Odd years, straight-line interpolation after converting to calendar-year basis. Figures for board and room combined separated into components by applying the ratio of the value of a week's board to the value of a week's board and room as estimated for 1929 by the National Bureau of Economic Research and extrapolated by Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes.

Fraternities and sororities: Annual cost of board per student derived from *House Management Problems of Fraternities and Sororities*, by E. R. Robson. Extrapolated by Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of food index. Number boarding in 1936 derived from *American Universities and Colleges*, by C. S. Marsh. Extrapolated by enrollment in higher education.

Private elementary and secondary schools: Annual cost of board determined by reference to colleges. Number of boarding students derived in part from number of schools with boarding departments in 1933 reported in *Biennial Survey of Education*, 1932-34.

School lunchrooms: Assumes one-third of pupils eat lunch at school lunchrooms, paying an average price per lunch of 11½ cents (average in District of Columbia). Extrapolated from 1935 by estimated change in number of school lunchrooms and food prices.

5. "Institutions" correspond to organizations covered in series 93 and to hospitals (excluding patients' meals), museums, etc. Data for a sample raised by ratio largely derived from U. S. Children's Bureau, *Community Welfare Picture in 34 Urban Areas*, 1940. "Clubs," estimated at 95 percent of club dues in series 89. "Industrial lunchrooms" derived from material in F. E. Baridon and E. H. Loomis, *Personnel Problems*, in National Industrial Conference Board, *Studies in Personnel Policy*, March 1940; and other sources.

6. 1939 tips in retail trade and service establishments estimated from wage studies in restaurant occupations made by State labor departments of Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Rhode Island. Similar studies for hotels were available for New York and Illinois. Tips to employees of dining and buffet cars estimated at 12 percent of sales (based on 10.6 percent for New York City hotels). Tips in clubs estimated to

bear the same ratio to sales of meals and beverages as in hotels. Hotel tips in this series excluded room-service employees. Extrapolation of each component based on sales of meals and beverages by the establishments concerned.

7. Valuation of board measured by cost to the employer. Includes board received by hotel and hospital employees, food-service employees, and persons engaged in water transportation. Board received by farm labor, domestic-service employees, religious workers, employees in education, and the armed forces not included in this series.

Water transportation: Based on data from Maritime Commission, U. S. Shipping Board, and information gathered by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Food-service employees except hotel employees: Full-time-equivalent workers determined by dividing pay roll, derived by application of pay roll-to-sales ratios from *Census of Retail Distribution* to food and beverage sales of pertinent groups, by average full-time earnings derived from the same source. Annual cost to employer of food per employee based on typical restaurant checks marked down to cost of food to employer. Extrapolated by Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of food index. Number of meals per day based on State studies cited in note to series 6. Allowance made for employees not receiving any meals.

Hotel employees: Number of meals received, from 1935 *Census of Hotels*, extrapolated by employment. Valuation same as for food-service employees.

Nongovernmental hospital employees: Board for 1935 based on Public Health Service, *Business Census of Hospitals*, 1935 and special tabulation of schedules from that Census. Extrapolation based on Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of food index and employment in private hospitals.

Governmental hospital employees: Derived from 1935 Census on assumption that relationship between maintenance and pay roll for various classes of employees was the same as for nongovernmental hospitals. Extrapolation based on average daily census of patients and food price index.

Services Related to Attire.

8a. 1933, 1935, and 1939 based on *Census of Business*—shoe-repair shops, shoeshine parlors, and shoe stores. Other odd years except 1941 interpolated or extrapolated by receipts of the boot and shoe cut stock industry from the *Census of Manufactures*, adjusted for differences in amplitude of fluctuation between the two series. Even years and 1941 interpolated or extrapolated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of dyeing and cleaning pay rolls.

8b. 1933, 1935, and 1939 based on *Census of Business*—fur repair and storage shops; furriers, fur shops; and 4 percent of the service receipts of department stores. 1929 from *Census of Retail Distribution*, with fur repair and storage shops extrapolated from 1933 by furriers, fur shops. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of dyeing and cleaning pay rolls.

8c. Includes: Receipts from cleaning and dyeing at retail of cleaning and dyeing plants, rug-cleaning establishments and power laundries; storage receipts of cleaning and dyeing plants; service receipts of cleaning, dyeing, pressing, alteration and repair shops, dry goods and general merchandise stores (except furriers, fur shops and shoe stores), department stores (60 percent), establishments engaged in cleaning and renovating hats, and hemstitching, embroidering and buttonholing shops. Source for 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, and 1939, the *Censuses of Business, Cleaning and Dyeing, Power Laundries, and Rug Cleaning Establishments*. Missing components in some years estimated from those for which data were available. 1930, 1932, and 1934 interpolated by American Institute of Laundering index of cleaning plant sales; 1936, 1937, and 1938 by Bureau of Labor Statistics index of dyeing and cleaning pay rolls. 1940-41 extrapolated by same index deflated by an index of average hourly earnings in dyeing and cleaning and multiplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index of cleaning and dyeing prices.

8d. Number of dressmakers and seamstresses, 1930 and 1940, based on *Census of Occupations*. Interpolation, 1931 to 1939, by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce estimates of employment in domestic service. Average receipts assumed equal to average cash earnings of domestic servants as estimated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. 1929 and 1941 set by reference to 1930 and 1940 estimates.

9. Includes receipts from bundle work and family services of power laundries, laundry receipts of cleaning and dyeing plants, and 80 percent of the service receipts of hand laundries. (Payments from hand laundries to power laundries were taken at 20 percent of the formers' receipts.) Receipts of hand laundries 1929, 1931, and 1933 estimated by movement of other components. Source: *Censuses of Power Laundries, Cleaning and Dyeing, and Service Establishments*. Interpolation and extrapolation similar to that for series 8c, substituting laundry data from the same sources for cleaning and dyeing data in all cases.

10. 1933 and 1939 from *Census of Business*. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by the index of gross receipts from operations of Miscellaneous Amusement Corporations, except that the links for 1933-34 and the years after 1939 are based on an adjusted index of receipts from the Federal admissions tax. Consumer allocation: 75 percent.

11. 1933, 1935, and 1939 from the *Census of Business*—jewelry stores and watch, clock, and jewelry repair shops. 1929 estimated from jewelry stores only. Source: *Census of Retail Distribution*. Other years interpolated, and 1940 and 1941 extrapolated, by index of final cost to users of clocks, watches, jewelry, and sterling silverware, as estimated in the commodity portion of the study. Index for 1940 and 1941 corrected for differences in amplitude of fluctuation between the two series. Consumer allocation: 93 percent.

12. 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 derived from the *Census of Retail Trade*. Other years straight-line interpolation or extrapolation.

13. Defined like "other personal services" group in 1939 *Census of Business*. Includes some nonattire items. 1935 and 1939 based on *Census of Business*. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by series 8c.

Personal Appearance and Comfort.

14. Includes service receipts of barber shops, 50 percent of "barber and beauty shops," 3.2 percent of the service receipts of department stores, and tips, estimated at 5 percent of the preceding items. Source, 1933, 1935, and 1939: *Census of Business*. Other years 1929-39 interpolated or extrapolated by series 9. 1940 and 1941 extrapolated by an index constructed by multiplying the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index for men's haircuts by a deflated output index for laundry services. (See note to series 9.)

15. Includes service receipts of beauty parlors, 50 percent of "barber and beauty shops," 28.3 percent of the service receipts of department stores, and tips, estimated at 5 percent of the preceding items. Source, 1933, 1935 and 1939: *Census of Business*. Interpolation and extrapolation similar to that used for series 14, with the cost of living index for women's beauty parlor services substituted for men's haircuts in the 1940-41 extrapolation.

16. Includes: (a) Masseurs not in establishments, with their number in 1929 taken at one-half the number of all masseurs, as estimated by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, held constant in all years, and their average income assumed equal to that of members of the miscellaneous curative and healing profession (series 51); (b) service receipts of baths and masseurs' establishments (Turkish, etc.) raised 5 percent to allow for tips. Source, 1935 and 1939: *Census of Business*. Other years, 1929 to 1939, interpolated or extrapolated by series 9; 1940-41 by series 14.

User-operated Transportation.

17. 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 based upon *Census of Business* and *Census of Retail Distribution*, with 1929 partly estimated. Includes service, retail and wholesale establishments. Other years before 1935 were interpolated by the Motor and Equipment Manufacturers' Association index of shipments of service parts to wholesalers. 1935-38 were interpolated, and 1940 extrapolated, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce index of sales of parts and accessories stores, based on sales-tax receipts in Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana. 1941 based on number of gallons of gasoline sold and Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living-index for auto repair. Consumer allocation: Varies from 56.3 percent to 58.0 percent.

18. 1935-36 derived from National Resources Planning Board *Study of Consumer Purchases*. Extrapolation by automobile insurance written, derived from Spectator Company *Insurance Yearbook: Casualty and Surety*, and Fire and Marine volumes. 19. Sources: *Municipal Yearbook* for 1929, 1940, and 1941, and American Automobile Association.

20a. Registration fees for passenger cars derived from Public Roads Administration series of annual releases MV-2. Consumer allocation: 70 percent.

20b. 1932 based upon Public Roads Administration survey. 1940 based upon Bureau of the Census, *American Government Revenues 1941*. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by weighted index of Illinois State registration fees, Missouri local registration fees (1934-36) or State fees, and other State fees. Consumer allocation similar to that for 20a.

21. Includes: Operators' and chauffeurs' permits, consumer allocation 100 percent; certificate of title fees, transfer or reregistration fees, and estimated charges, local collectors, with consumer allocation based on series 20a; special titling taxes, with consumer allocation based on value of consumer purchases of new autos and total vehicle sales, with allowance for used-car purchases. Source: Public Roads Administration series of annual releases MV-2.

22. 1941 is one-half of January 1942 reported collections. Consumer allocation: 70 percent times 1940 ratio of passenger-car registrations to total motor-vehicle registrations.

23. Tolls paid by passenger cars and by all vehicles in 1933 and 1940 calculated from Public Roads Administration, *Toll Bridges and Tunnels in the United States*, by multiplying traffic by the toll rate for each bridge. Total tolls in 1933 obtained from toll bridge N. R. A. Code Committee, and passenger cars separated by 1938 ratio interpolation and extrapolation by an index obtained by multiplying an index of gasoline consumption by an index of the number of toll bridges. Consumer allocation: 70 percent.

24. 1933 and 1940: Method similar to that used for series 23. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by a sample.

25. Passenger-car tolls on ferries calculated for 1933 from Public Roads Administration, *Ferries in the United States*, by multiplying traffic by toll rate. Other years extrapolated by the number of ferry passengers, as given by the Army Corps of Engineers in *Commercial Statistics*. Pennsylvania Turnpike tolls added. Consumer allocation: 70 percent.

26. Sum of series 20a, 20b, 21, and 22.

27. Estimated by applying the ratio of claims paid to premiums for all automobile insurance, derived from the Spectator Company *Insurance Yearbook*, to premiums paid by consumers, estimated in series 18.

28. Street and electric railways, and busses operated by municipalities, electric railway companies and their subsidiaries, and steam railroads, derived from *Census of Electrical Industries* for 1932 and 1937 and American Transit Association series reported in the *Survey of Current Business*. Passenger revenues from local operation of other bus lines obtained for 1935 from *Census of Motor Bus Transportation*, extrapolated 1930 to 1937 by unrevised *Bus Transportation* estimates of total revenue from operation of city or local bus companies, as reported in 1939 *World Almanac*; to 1929 by older estimates of same series, from *Bus Facts* for 1931; and from 1937 to 1941 by *Transit Journal* estimates of operating revenues of city and suburban motor busses. Consumer allocation: 96 percent.

29. Estimates from the following sources were used: 1929—W. H. Lough, *High-level Consumption*; 1934 and 1941—Hawley S. Simpson, American Transit Association; 1936—*Transit Journal*. (Considered comparable by Simpson). Other years interpolated by data for taxicab corporations, arbitrarily adjusted in some years. Consumer allocation: 70 percent.

30. Source: *Statistics of Railways*.

31. 1938 derived from *Ferries in the United States—1938*. Extrapolation to other years based on the number of ferry passengers, reported by the Army Corps of Engineers in *Commercial Statistics*.

32. Source: *Statistics of Railways*. Consumer allocation: 70 percent after deduction of estimated Federal Government expenditures.

33. Source: Pullman Co. and class I railway sleeping- and parlor-car fees, *Statistics of Railways*. Tips estimated for 1932 on basis of questionnaire survey of Pullman-car porters; other years based on number of berth and seat passengers and assumed changes in percent tipping and amount tipped. Consumer allocation: 60 percent after deduction of Federal Government.

34. From the estimates of bus-operating revenues for the fiscal years 1937-41, as presented in the Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission; interstate local carriers and non-passenger-fare revenue of other intercity bus lines were eliminated. The data were centered to a calendar-year basis, and extrapolated to 1930 by *Bus Transportation* estimates of total revenue from operation of intercity motor bus companies, as reported in 1939 *World Almanac*, and to 1929 by older estimates of the same series, from *Bus Facts* for 1931. Consumer allocation: 90 percent (1941: 83 percent).

35. Passenger revenue of domestic airlines, 1935-41, obtained from Civil Aeronautics Board. Extrapolation to 1929 by series obtained by multiplying passenger miles flown by average passenger mile rate. Source: *Civil Aeronautics Journal*, October 15, 1940. Consumer allocation: Varies from 45 percent in 1929 to 33.3 percent for 1939 to 1941.

36. Includes fares and expenditures for meals and berths. Derived from U. S. Maritime Commission, *Economic Survey of Coastwise and Intercoastal Shipping*, passenger statistics of U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Interstate Commerce Commission reports on *Carriers by Water*. Consumer allocation: 80 percent.

37. Includes: Excess baggage charges from *Statistics of Railways* (consumer allocation, 90 percent); charges and tips for baggage carried by red caps, based on *Redcaps in Railway Terminals under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938-41*, and other sources, (consumer allocation, 70 percent); interstation baggage transfer, parcel room and baggage storage revenues of railways, switching and terminal companies, largely from *Statistics of Railways* (consumer allocation, 70 percent).

Household Utilities and Communication.

38. Estimate represents total residential or domestic sales of electricity and revenue from rural sales at distinct rural rates, minus farm business use, estimated by assuming farm consumers use same number of kilowatts for nonbusiness uses as other consumers (except that the 1936 percentage allocation between business and nonbusiness use for Eastern farms was utilized for later years), and minus electricity included in rent, estimated from the percentage of families renting under this arrangement. Source of domestic and farm sales: Edison Electric Institute. Source for percentage of families receiving electricity in rent: *Study of Consumer Purchases*.

39. Includes sales to domestic consumers of natural gas, and sales to domestic consumers and for house heating of manufactured gas. Source: American Gas Association. Deduction for gas included in rent based on percentage deduction used for electricity. See description of series 38.

40. 1935-36 figure derived from the National Resources Planning Board *Study of Consumer Purchases*. Extrapolation by Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of the number of nonfarm occupied dwellings.

41. Source for 1929, 1930, and 1935: Rolf Nugent, *Consumer Credit and Economic Stability*, 1931-34 interpolated and 1936-37 extrapolated by index of local service revenues of Class A telephone carriers filing annual reports for 1939 with the Federal Communications Commission. 1933-41 extrapolated by a 2-year moving average of the year-end number of residential phones in operation, as reported by the Federal Communications Commission. Federal and non-Federal excise taxes, obtained from the Federal Communications Commission and consumer allocated like telephone revenues, were added to the series thus obtained.

42. 1935-36: Equals 10 percent of a combined figure for postage and telegraph derived from the National Resources Planning Board *Study of Consumer Purchases*. 1929-37 extrapolated by the operating revenues of wire telegraph carriers. 1938-41 extrapolated by revenues from greeting telegrams. Source: Federal Communications Commission.

43. 1935-36: Equals 90 percent of a combined figure for postage and telegraph derived from the National Resources Planning Board *Study of Consumer Purchases*. Extrapolation by weighted average of first class postal revenues, and the "Christmas bulge" in revenues, with index adjusted 1931-33 on assumption consumer use of postal service was reduced less by rate increase than business use.

Medical Care and Death Expenses.

44. Estimated by multiplying number of physicians in independent practice by average gross income. Number of physicians biennially from *American Medical Association Directory*. Other years straight-line interpolation. Percentage in independent practice based on: 1929, Committee on the Costs of Medical Care; 1938, *Number of Physicians in the United States by County*; 1942, *Estimate of American Medical Association*, based on special census. Average gross income 1929-36 from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce surveys. 1937-41 extrapolated by index of average gross earnings obtained from preliminary unweighted tabulation of 1,188 unedited returns from 1942 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey. Later years preliminary pending completion of this survey. Payments to physicians by life insurance companies deducted. Source: Spectator Company *Insurance Yearbook*.

45. Number of dentists in independent practice and part-salaried practice derived from *Census of Occupations*, American Dental Association data, and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce surveys. Average gross income 1929-37 and 1941

(preliminary figure) from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce surveys. 1938-41 preliminary pending completion of survey now in progress.

46. Number of osteopaths annually 1929-41 from American Osteopathic Association. Percentage in independent practice and average gross income 1929-37 from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey, 1938-41 estimated by reference to 1937 figure.

47. Number of chiropractors 1929 and 1933 from Chiropractic Health Bureau; 1941 from Fisher-Stevens Service, Inc., list. Other years straight-line interpolation. Percentage in independent practice and average gross income 1929-37 from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey, 1938-41 estimated by reference to 1937 figure.

48. Number of chiropodists and podiatrists, 1929 from Committee on the Costs of Medical Care; 1938 and 1941 from Fisher-Stevens Service, Inc., list. Other years straight-line interpolation. Percentage in independent practice and average gross income 1929-37 from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Survey, 1938-41 estimated by reference to 1937 figure.

49. Number of private-duty trained nurses 1929 from Committee on the Costs of Medical Care; 1941 derived from The National Survey of Registered Nurses; 1934 to 1940 held equal to 1941; 1930-33 interpolated by reference to general business conditions and advice of persons familiar with the field. Average income 1929 from Committee on the Costs of Medical Care; 1933 and 1934 from American Nurses' Association questionnaire survey; 1930-32 interpolated by average net income of dentists; 1935-41 preliminary pending completion of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey now in progress.

50. Number of practical nurses and midwives 1930 and 1940 from *Census of Occupations*; 1929 assumed equal to 1930, and 1941 to 1940; 1931-39 straight-line interpolation. Average income 1929 from Committee on the Costs of Medical Care; other years extrapolated by average income of private-duty trained nurses.

51. Includes naturopaths and related professions, and religious healers. Number in all years assumed equal to the estimate for 1929 of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care. Average income 1929-37 based on Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey of incomes of Christian Science practitioners. 1938-41 estimated by reference to 1937 figure.

52a. 1935 from *Business Census of Hospitals*. Nonprofit and proprietary hospitals extrapolated separately by average daily census of patients, from *Journal of the American Medical Association*, March 28, 1942, adjusted to Committee on Costs of Medical Care estimate for 1929, and to 1938-40 movement shown in U. S. Children's Bureau, *The Community Welfare Picture in 34 Urban Areas, 1940*. Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living price index for hospitals applied to 1940-41 change. Includes payments by group health and group hospital associations.

52b. Method similar to series 52a, without adjustment to 1929 base or Children's Bureau study, but with price index applied, 1933 to 1941.

53. Derived from data furnished by Dr. Rufus Rorem. Data are net of payments to hospitals, which are included in series 52.

54. Based on tabulation of charges made to students from catalogs of more than 1,000 schools, and extrapolated by enrollment in higher education.

55. Includes accident and health insurance premiums paid to life-insurance companies and to casualty and surety insurance companies. Source: *Spectator Company Insurance Yearbook*.

56. Source: *Spectator Company Insurance Yearbook*.

57. Estimates include funeral directors' and embalmers' services and coffins, but not tombstones. 1935 and 1939 from *Census of Business*—funeral directors, embalmers. Other odd years 1929-41 interpolated or extrapolated by the value of coffins and funeral supplies produced. Even years 1930-36 interpolated by series for funeral billings from Rolf Nugent, *Consumer Credit and Economic Stability*. 1938 and 1940 straight-line interpolation. Also includes estimate for funeral receipts of furniture and undertaking establishments derived from 1929 *Census of Retail Trade* and held as constant percentage of total estimate in all years. Deduction made for allocated part of death benefits paid by noninsurance fraternal organizations.

58. A series for corpses requiring lots, excluding paupers, prepared by deducting from total deaths each year an estimate of cremations, dissections, unrecovered bodies, and paupers, was multiplied by the average price of a single lot estimated, on basis of scattered information, at amounts varying from \$100 in 1933 to \$125 in 1929 and 1941. The average cost for cremation and columbarium space, estimated at \$100 in all years, was multiplied by the estimated number of cremations and added to the cemetery figure. Deduction made for allocated part of death benefits paid by non-insurance fraternal organizations.

59. Source: *Insurance Yearbook*.

60. Source: *Insurance Yearbook*.

Tuition and Educational Fees Privately Paid.

61a. Alternate school years 1927-28 to 1937-38 from *Biennial Survey of Education*. Intervening school years straight-line interpolation. Shifted to calendar years by averaging adjoining school years. Later years estimated on basis of change in enrollment from 1937-38 to 1939-40, and data in U. S. Office of Education *College Income and Expenditures*, annually.

61b. Method similar to that used for series 61a.

62. Expenditures in alternate school years 1929-30 to 1937-38 from *Biennial Survey of Education*. Tuition assumed to bear same ratio to expenditures as for 110 Catholic institutions of higher education, tabulated for 1933-34. Interpolation and shift to calendar year basis similar to method used in series 61, except that school year 1932-33 was assumed equal to 1933-34.

63. The apparent number of schools in operation each year, based on Office of Education data, was multiplied by the average enrollment for schools reporting in the *Biennial Survey of Education* in 1920 and 1933, and to Jay W. Miller in 1938 (*The Balance Sheet*, December 1939), with straight-line interpolation for intervening years to secure an estimate of total enrollment. Enrollment multiplied by estimated annual

tuition fee in 1938, calculated from median average monthly tuition rate reported by Miller, reduced 28 percent to allow for part-time students and seasonal changes in enrollment. Extrapolation 1938-41, by gross sales of correspondence schools.

64. Source: 1920-40 National Home Study Council, based on reasonably accurate figures for three-fourths of the field. 1941 assumed 3 percent above 1940.

65. 1934 based on separate estimates made for schools covered by Office of Education Bulletin 1935, No. 8, except those included in other components. Total raised by ratio of total number of schools reported by State boards in California and Missouri to identical schools included in Bulletin 8. Other years extrapolated by average of indexes for tuition payments to higher education, privately controlled, and correspondence schools.

66. 1931-32 and 1935-36 from *Biennial Survey of Education*, on assumption tuition equals one-half of receipts from private sources other than gifts. Intervening years interpolated by tuition in higher education. Other years held constant, except small increase assumed in 1941.

67. Represents payments to unattached teachers and small nonresident "schools" not covered elsewhere. 1941 number of music and dancing teachers (excluding those in dancing academies) estimated from count of city directories and raised 10 percent to cover teachers of elocution, art, bridge, and other subjects. Average gross income taken as \$1,500. Extrapolated to 1939 by an index of the average value for the given and two preceding years of pianos and other musical instruments produced, excluding organs and perforated music rolls. Extrapolated to 1920 by index of sum of series 76, 77, and 89.

Recreation.

68. Source 1935 and 1939: *Census of Places of Amusement*. Other years except 1934 and 1940-41 interpolated or extrapolated by index of gross receipts from operations of miscellaneous amusement corporations, from *Statistics of Income* and the *Treasury Sourcebook*. 1933 extrapolated from 1934, and 1940-41 from 1939, by index of receipts from the Federal tax on admissions, with 1 month lag. Monthly data adjusted to fiscal year data published in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Adjustments made to allow for changes in rates and exemptions.

69. 1933, 1935, and 1939 from *Census of Places of Amusement*, with 1933 and 1935 adjusted to correspond to 1939 Census definition. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by same method as series 68.

70. Source and method same as for series 68.

71. 1939 from *Census of Places of Amusement*. 1929—number of establishments estimated by extrapolation of 1921-26 Federal receipts from tax on shooting galleries. Receipts per gallery assumed equal to 1939. 1930-28 interpolated by series 69. 1940-41 represent assumed change from 1939.

72. Includes hunting and fishing licenses and migratory bird hunting stamps. Source: Bureau of Biological Survey and Post Office Department.

73. 1940: Cost of feed, care, and training from Fish and Wildlife Service release 181444. Value of feed eliminated. Extrapolated by hunting licenses.

74. 1930: Number of guides derived from *Census of Occupations* and average income assumed to be \$1,000. 1941: Estimated to comprise 55 percent of Fish and Wildlife Service estimate of \$2 million for club caretakers and guide service (Release 181444). Other years interpolated or extrapolated by value of products of firearms industry.

75. Source and method same as for series 68.

76. Based on *Golfdom* data for number of 9- and 18-hole courses and rounds played on each, and National Golf Foundation survey of rates charged.

77. Source and method same as for series 76.

78. Based on scattered sources. 1941 includes \$10 million for instruction (5,000 professionals at \$2,000 each), \$30.5 million for club and ball rental, and \$34.5 million for caddy fees (based on *Golfdom* estimate of 571,000 private club members spending \$35 each, and an allowance of \$14.5 million for other golfers, in conjunction with Grantland Rice 1937 estimate of 600,000 caddies earning at least \$2 a week during the season (*Golf's Year Book 1938*). Extrapolation by sum of series 76, 77, and 89.

79. Civil Aeronautics Board figure for passengers carried in for-hire private flying operations multiplied by assumed average fare of \$5.

80. Source 1939: *Census of Places of Amusement*. Other years: Major league receipts estimated each year at paid attendance times \$1.10 (\$1, 1929 to 1931) plus World Series receipts; A. A. minor leagues at attendance times 71 cents (65 cents, 1929 to 1931). These estimates deducted from 1939 figure and remainder extrapolated by attendance at other organized minor league games, with attendance estimated from number of leagues operating in earlier years.

81. Based on newspaper estimates of attendance for National, American, and Dixie Leagues, and American Association.

82. Actual receipts of United States clubs obtained from National Hockey League (all years), American Hockey League (1938-39 to 1940-41), and the American Hockey Association (1940-41). Other components estimated. Tax added. Shifted from seasons to calendar years by inclusion of two-thirds of the earlier season and one-third of the later season.

83. Includes admissions, and tracks' and States' share of bets placed. Source: Reports of State racing commissions, supplemented by data from newspapers and sports manuals and the *Census of Places of Amusement*.

84. Source, 1930: J. F. Steiner, *Americans at Play*. 1929 and 1931 based on change in receipts of over 100 colleges and universities, same source. Other years extrapolated by year-to-year percentage change in attendance at home football games of identical schools compiled by the Associated Press. Estimated tax added.

85. This is a highly speculative item, based on 1935 estimates for individual sports constructed by various methods. Extrapolated by an average of indexes of series 84, and of gross receipts from operations of miscellaneous amusement corporations linked to admissions tax receipts.

86. Based on attendance at baseball, football, and hockey games, and on series 88.

87. Source 1930: *Census of Places of Amusement*. Extrapolated by gross receipts from operations of motion picture theater corporations, from *Statistics of Income* and the *Treasury Sourcebook* except 1933 and 1940-41, extrapolated by adjusted index of admissions tax receipts, and 1931, extrapolated from 1932 by gross receipts from operations of motion picture theater corporations and motion picture producers, combined. Allowance made for change in tax.

88. Source 1935 and 1939: *Census of Places of Amusement*. Interpolation and extrapolation by gross receipts from operations of theaters, legitimate, vaudeville, etc., corporations, except 1937-38 by miscellaneous amusement corporations (Source: *Statistics of Income* and *Treasury Sourcebook*), and 1933 and 1940-41 by adjusted index of receipts from admissions tax. Allowance made for change in tax.

89. Based on Federal receipts from club tax, with allowance for clubs exempt because their dues fall below the minimum taxable equal to 10 percent of taxed dues 1929-40, and an equivalent amount after adjustment for changes in exemption in 1941.

90. Includes college, secondary, and professional fraternities and sororities. Membership estimates derived from *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* 1930 and 1935, with average dues and initiation fees estimated. Extrapolation based on resident college enrollment.

91. Division of fraternal orders between insurance and noninsurance orders follows classification of *Statistics of Fraternal Societies*. Data for membership, dues, and initiation fees obtained in a special survey made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1941-42.

92. Membership of the three principal clubs raised for all clubs, partly on basis of information in Jesse F. Steiner, *Americans at Play*, and multiplied by \$15, given by Steiner as minimum annual dues of federations having more than one-half the membership.

93. Includes Y. M. C. A., Girl Scouts, Boys Clubs, Settlements, etc. Excludes payments for meals, lodging, and tuition to organized schools operated by these agencies. 1940: Based on Children's Bureau report cited in note 5. Extrapolation by data for organizations receiving more than two-thirds of the total.

94. Based on Federal tax collections from tickets sold other than at places of amusement.

95. Source 1933, 1935, and 1939: *Census of Business*—photo finishing laboratories. Raised by two-thirds of average mark-up of drug stores, on assumption one-third of work is for consumers direct, two-thirds passes through retail channels. 1929, 1931, and 1937 extrapolated or interpolated by value of cartridge or roll films produced. Other years straight-line interpolation except 1930, 1940, and 1941 estimated from adjoining years.

96. Source 1933: *Census of Business*—photographic studios. 1929-35 extrapolated by series 95, 1939 extrapolated from 1935 by *Census of Business* data for photographic studios (change in definition makes these censuses inappropriate for level). 1936-38 interpolated by series 95. 1940-41 estimated by reference to 1939 figure.

97. Highly speculative estimate. 1930: Number of "hunters, trappers, and guides" in cities of 100,000 or more (from *Census of Occupations*) times \$2,200. 1940 assumed double 1930. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by number of visitors to national parks.

98. 1940: Non-Federal government recreation—raised by urban population from Children's Bureau, *The Community Welfare Picture in 34 Urban Areas 1940*, municipal golf deducted, estimate for libraries, art galleries, and museums added. Agrees with estimate derived from National Recreation Association, *Charges and Fees for Community Recreation Facilities*. Held constant all years. Source of Federal items: *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*.

99. Source and method same as for series 68.

100. Source and method same as for series 68.

101. Based on Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce distributive share estimates of veterinarians' income. Consumer allocation: 34.1 percent. Preliminary, pending completion of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey now in progress.

102. Source: 1936, 1937, and 1938, for cities of 100,000 or more, Bureau of the Census. Raised by urban population. Extrapolation by value of dog and cat food produced.

103. 1929: Raised from seven State data for "autographs, philatelists" establishments from *Census of Retail Distribution*. Extrapolation by value of imports for consumption of foreign stamps.

104. Receipts at capacity in 1940 tabulated from data in *Directory of Camps in America 1940*. Nonprofit camps assumed operating at capacity, held constant all years. Private camps estimated operating at 75 percent of capacity in 1940, extrapolated by gross receipts from operations of miscellaneous amusement corporations and adjusted index of receipts from admissions tax.

105. An arbitrary figure for 1939 was extrapolated by the sum of all other recreation items.

106. Source 1935 and 1939: *Census of Business* data for service receipts of coin-operated machine rental and repair service establishments doubled to cover share of renter of machine. Other years estimated from nonstatistical information from various sources.

107. 1935 and 1939 from *Census of Business*—circulating libraries, and book stores; 1929 derived from *Census of Retail Distribution*. Other years straight-line interpolation or extrapolation.

108. 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 derived from *Census of Business*. Other odd years interpolated or extrapolated by number of bicycles produced. Even years straight-line interpolation.

109. 1939 derived from *Census of Business*. Extrapolation by sum of series 76, 77, and 89.

110. Source 1939: Includes receipts from admissions and fees of automobile race tracks, sports and athletic fields, sports promoters, and "other amusements," and service receipts of musical instrument repair shops and piano and organ tuning and

repair services from *Census of Business*, with estimates in series 81 and 82 deducted. 1935 derived from *Census of Business* by adjusting Census classifications to the 1939 definition. Other years interpolated or extrapolated like series 68.

111. Sum of series 72 and 102.

112. Includes cash benefits other than death benefits paid by organizations included in series 91. Source same as for series 91, but based on less complete information. See also notes to series 57 and 58.

Gifts and Bequests to Organizations and Institutions.

About \$30 million of gifts, representing business contributions have been eliminated from this group of estimates.

113. Gifts for all purposes to United States churches reporting to the United Stewardship Council raised by the ratio of expenditures of all churches to expenditures of reporting churches, tabulated from the 1936 *Census of Religious Bodies*.

114. Alternate school years 1927-28 to 1937-38 from *Biennial Survey of Education*. Other school years interpolated or extrapolated by John Price Jones Corporation series for 52 colleges and universities. Centered to calendar years by averaging adjoining school years.

115. Method similar to that for series 62.

116. Sum of estimates for public and private schools. Public: School years 1931-32 and 1935-36 derived from *Biennial Survey of Education*. 1929-30 assumed equal to 1927-28, from same source. Interpolation and extrapolation by series 114a. Private: School years 1931-32 and 1935-36 derived from *Biennial Survey of Education*. Interpolation and extrapolation by series 114b.

117. Includes local agencies together with budgets of local chapters of national organizations. Hospitals excluded. Chicago and New York City were separately estimated. Remainder of country estimated 1940 from detailed tabulations based on *Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Directory of Community Chests and Councils of Social Agencies 1941*; Children's Bureau, *Community Welfare Picture in 34 Urban Areas 1940*; extrapolation of W. F. A. series for outdoor rural-relief expenditure from private sources; and data for corporation contributions, tax subsidies included in chest pledges, unpaid pledges, and chest allocations to hospitals. Extrapolation by index of individual contributions to 177 identical community chests (using a 1-year lead over the year for which funds were raised) with minor adjustments.

118. Includes only national budgets of national organizations. Sale of National Tuberculosis Association Christmas seals, and gifts for foreign relief to Red Cross and other organizations not primarily organized for foreign relief, are included. Source: Compiled from reports of organizations. Very small percentage estimated.

119. Based on report of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care; Children's Bureau study cited in note 117; community chest allocations to hospitals; National Bureau of Economic Research, *Corporation Contributions to Organized Community Welfare Service*, contributions to Greater New York Fund hospitals; United Hospital Fund of New York reports; and other sources. 1929 and 1940 are base years for the series.

120. Assumed equal to new construction started on private hospitals and institutions. Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

121. 1929: John Price Jones Corporation estimate. Other years equal sum of (a) publicly announced gifts for the fine arts in seven large cities, same source; (b) 10 times the amount of gifts reported by the *Yearbook of Philanthropy* to 9 museums outside those cities; and (c) large gifts outside those cities reported by the *Yearbook of Philanthropy* and the *World Almanac*.

122. 1929: Estimate of John Price Jones Corporation. 1930 held constant. 1931 and 1932 estimated by adding to New York and Chicago a figure derived by raising a sample by urban population to cover cities over 25,000. Other years extrapolated by publicly announced gifts for miscellaneous reform in 6 or 7 cities. Data from John Price Jones Corporation.

123. Includes gifts and bequests to foundations. Constructed by tabulation of such gifts from a variety of sources, most notably publications of the Russell Sage Foundation and an unpublished compilation furnished by the Russell Sage Foundation library. No allowance made for undercoverage.

124. Includes all gifts for foreign assistance (except personal remittances) with the exception of those sent abroad by churches, foundations, and organizations included in series 118. Source: Special tabulation of returns from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey of institutional contributions abroad to segregate remittances of desired organizations. 1941 partly based on reports made to the State Department. Remittances raised 25 percent (20 percent in 1941) to cover administrative expenses in the United States.

125. For 1938, the total receipts reported by the Lonergan Committee were doubled as suggested by that committee, and reported receipts from sale of convention book advertising and contributions of labor organizations were deducted. 1940 extrapolated from 1938 by receipts of all national political organizations. 1928 and 1932 estimated on assumption that all gifts fell short of 1936 by one-half as large a percentage as did the receipts of the Republican and Democratic national committees. Congressional election years estimated at one-half presidential election years, and off-years at one-half of Congressional election years.

126. Derived from *Financial Statistics of States, Financial Statistics of Cities*, and the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*.

Foreign Travel and Personal Remittances Abroad.

127. Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Consumer allocation: Varies from 91.6 percent to 93.9 percent, 1929-38; falls to 50.2 percent in 1941. Based on object of travel stated in passport applications.

128. 1929-38 source and method same as for series 127. 1939-41 same method for travel other than to Canada. 1938 allocation continued 1937-41 for travel to Canada.

129. Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.